

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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Hancock's photographs hang heavily on the market.

Samuel sits quietly in his library at Gamery Park, and smiles over the result.

From the tow-path to the Presidency, is a letter trip from West Point to Governor's Island.

The people of the Sixth congressional district have pretty effectually vetoed brass buttons for Congress.

It is a pleasant thing to be a Republican in 1880. There is nothing like being right and on the side that wins.

The Republicans did a good thing in placing the Presidential question beyond the reach of an electoral commission.

Barum's malice have been engaged to draw the horse at the Democratic funeral. It will be a wonder if they don't kick in the procession.

The only encouragement the Democrats have is "the future remains open," it has remained open for them before, but it never did them any good.

Congressman Hazleton has been re-elected in the Third district by 3,000 majority over Judge Gothen. He carried every county in the district but Crawford.

The locomotive which is expected to make ninety miles an hour between Philadelphia and New York, is completed. The inventor claims that it will make 107 miles an hour with safety on a good track.

In the modest language of General Grant, "the Democratic party as constituted at present, is very bad," and it will never be able to carry the North till it is reorganized and puts itself on an honest basis.

Sara Bernhardt is to receive from Sarony, of New York, \$1,500 for allowing him to take her photograph. He will make thousands out of it at this figure. But the capricious Sara, has failed twice to meet an engagement to sit for the photographer.

The President has appointed Thursday, the 25th of the present month, as a day of Thanksgiving. There will be more turkeys on a table this year than ever before. People can afford to eat them when an honest government and good times are assured for the next four years.

Gabe Bonck, who has no blank a record in Congress as any man who ever sat in that body, has been defeated by Richard Guenther, our present State treasurer, by a majority of nearly 3,000. This is a splendid victory for the Sixth district, in which the whole State rejoices.

There are strange ways of accounting for the Democratic defeat. Among the Democratic papers, The Madison Democrat attributes it to good times. The New York Sun says it is because the party raised the white flag and wouldn't nominate Tilden. The New York World blames the Grant men for not sulking throughout the campaign, for if they had Garfield would have been defeated. The fact is, however, the solid South and Republican votes, killed the Democratic party.

The latest returns bring the intelligence that California, and possibly Nevada and Oregon, have gone Democratic. Should this be the case, Garfield will have 210 votes in the electoral college, and Hancock 159, making Garfield's majority 51. It is not yet certain that all the three States named above have gone for Hancock, as the vote is very close, and in Oregon and Nevada, the official count will be necessary to decide the result. Mr. Dorsey, secretary of the Republican national committee, telegraphs the Inter-Ocean, that Garfield has 220 votes in the electoral college, a majority of 41, that the United States Senate will be a tie after the 4th of March next, and that the Republican majority in the House of Representatives will be from 16 to 18.

EX-SENATOR HOWE AND GARFIELD.

Ex-Senator T. O. Howe, of Green Bay, made a speech in his town on Friday night of last week. He was advertised to make a Republican speech, which he did in part, and then he proceeded to make a blunder. Two years ago the 25th of last March, he made a speech in the Senate against President Hayes which justly received severer rebuke than any speech made in that chamber since the close of the war. It was an ill-timed speech. It was unnecessarily bitter. It threw the blame of the Republican loss of Louisiana upon the speeches of an innocent man. His statements were not historically correct; and in general the speech was a bad blunder.

In his speech at Green Bay last week he committed another grave blunder. He was opposed to the nomination of General Garfield. He ranks him as a "twenty-second" citizen, instead of one of the first, and in his speech said: "I therefore thought, and still think, the Chicago convention committed one of those blunders which is first cousin to a crime when it nominated Garfield instead of Grant for President."

Does Mr. Howe call it a first cousin to a crime because Grant was not given a third nomination? Does he call it a blunder bordering on a crime to put in nomination for the Presidency a man who is second to none in the country in statesmanship, in ability, in personal probity, and whom the nation delights to honor? Does he call it a blunder, next

to a crime, for the majority in the Republican convention to nominate the most powerful leader in the party, against the personal wish of the ex-Senator from Wisconsin? Does he call it a blunder akin to a crime because the convention, in its solemn opinion, gave the Republican party of the nation the strongest candidate, and withal one of the purest public men in the country, as a standard-bearer? After the election, when James A. Garfield sweeps almost the entire North and dashes to pieces the Democratic party, will Mr. Howe say the Republican convention committed a blunder first cousin to a crime? His hatred of men who will not bow to his behests, and his disappointment in not being one of the "ins" in the coming administration, are clearly shown in this speech.

He should have been above such small things. He should have remained a true Republican. He should have made as many speeches for Garfield as his slow motions would have permitted. He should have been like "Bob" Ingersoll, Senator Conkling, General Leggan, Senator Blaine, and hosts of others who were disappointed in having their personal wishes carried out in the Chicago convention. These men have been true to their manhood, true to Republican principles and their party, and have done noble work, and if T. O. Howe had done the same he would have been "solid" with the next administration, and honored by the Republicans of Wisconsin.

A WORD FOR SENSIBLE DEMOCRATS.

However jubilant the Republicans may feel over the election result, it can not hardly be called a surprise to them. And it can scarcely seem possible that intelligent and fair-minded Democrats can be disappointed at the majority the Republican candidates have received. There is a cause for this result. There are substantial reasons why every State in the great and mighty North should go Republican. The reasons why Republican principles should be honored with victory and the Democratic policy crushed beneath the ballots of the North, are as plain as the noonday sun. Men who are not blinded by partisanship and can look facts squarely in the face, will take a calmer view of the situation than those who can see no excuse for the defeat of General Hancock.

It is a good time for the Democrats of the latter class to give the result of the election some sober thought. They should carefully consider all the issues that came up in the campaign. They should forget for a while that they are Democrats, and from the standpoint of independent American citizens, should weigh the principles of the parties carefully and impartially. If Democrats will do this, they will have no trouble in arriving at correct conclusions as to the causes that brought overwhelming defeat to their party.

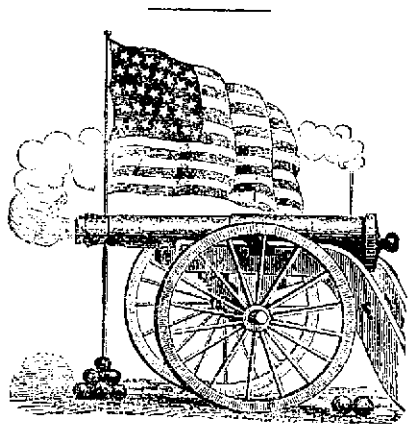
A broad-minded Democrat will not be slow to discover that the main issue in the campaign was the solid South. As much as the subject has been discussed, and as thorough as it may seem to be, it is nevertheless a weighty question, and can not be passed from public consideration. It must be a humiliating fact to the intelligent members of the Democratic party that their party in Congress is under the control of Confederate brigadiers. It must be likewise humiliating to the same members to reflect the North, the seat of intelligence, of wealth, of civilization, of progress, and of patriotism, has so chillingly rebuked the course of the Democratic party. And it must strike these same men as being a sad commentary on the Democratic party, its record, and its managers, that Democracy can succeed only in the States that were once slave States, and so recently in armed rebellion against the government.

A Democrat who can read and reflect, and can fling away prejudice for a few moments, will have no trouble in accounting for the Waterloo defeat of the Democratic party. To him it will appear as a matter of course. He will see at once that a party which puts itself under the influence of the Confederate brigadiers can not have the support of the Northern States; that a party which seeks to place the control of the government directly in the hands of ex-rebels, will be beaten; that a party which never fulfilled a promise, can not secure the confidence of the North; that a party which adopts all sorts of financial vagaries, will never be endorsed; that a party which attempts to ruin the credit of the government can never win in the North; that a party which seeks to degrade American labor will never have the support of the working people; that a party which endorses the Tilden plan to buy the Presidency, will be repudiated; that a party which will countenance the Southern scheme to elect Democratic candidates by dishonest ballots and false counting, will never be trusted by the people of the North; and that the party which goes in to wholesale lying and forgery to defeat an opponent for the Presidency, will meet with the stinging which the Democratic party received on Tuesday.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, Nov. 3.—The following is the complete city vote for Presidential Electors: Hancock, 123,102. Garfield, 81,723. The total city vote gives Grace 2,904 majority for Mayor. Docharty, for Registrar, has 8,200 majority.

LET HER BANG, BOYS!



The Glorious Republican Victory of Tuesday Confirmed.

There is Scarcely Anything Left of the Democracy in the Northern States

General Garfield Has Two Hundred and Twenty-Two Electoral Votes.

The Republicans Have Sixteen Majority in the House of Representatives.

While the United States Senate is a Tie, and General Arthur Has the Casting Vote.

The Vote in California and Oregon in Doubt.

Wisconsin Comes Down on the Democratic Party with 39,000 Majority.

The New York Tribune's Estimates of the Majorities in the Several States.

THE RESULT.

Garfield Has 220 Electoral Votes.—The Republicans Have Sixteen Majority in the House.—The Senate a Tie.

New York, Nov. 3.—Our latest information in regard to Oregon and California very close on the electoral vote, and we shall require the official count in those two States as well as in New Jersey, to determine the result.

The source is a fit, General Arthur having the casting vote. We have 16 to 15 majority in the lower house, and Garfield, on the electoral vote, will not have less than 220.

S. W. Dorsey.

ESTIMATES.

New York, Nov. 1, 2 a. m.—The following is the Tribune's estimates on the Presidential vote at 1 a. m.:

States for Garfield.	Estimated majority.
Colorado	35,000
Connecticut	35,000
Illinois	40,000
Indiana	7,000
Iowa	80,000
Kansas	40,000
Maine	4,000
Massachusetts	35,000
Michigan	40,000
Minnesota	25,000
Nebraska	25,000
New Hampshire	3,000
New York	30,000
Ohio	35,000
Oregon	5,000
Pennsylvania	40,000
Rhode Island	5,000
Vermont	5,000
Wisconsin	30,000

States for Hancock.	Estimated majority.
Alabama	30,000
Arkansas	30,000
Delaware	700
Florida	40,000
Georgia	30,000
Kentucky	30,000
Louisiana	30,000
Maryland	15,000
Mississippi	45,000
Missouri	6,000
Nevada	5,000
New Jersey	1,000
Tennessee	55,000
Texas	55,000
Virginia	55,000
West Virginia	15,000

Total electoral vote, 133.

States in doubt and not heard from: California, North Carolina and South Carolina. Total 23.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Nov. 3.—The glorious news from the solid North has made the capital city Republicans beam with joy. Merry to a vanquished foe is one of their characteristics, therefore they have been easy on their Democratic brethren. Some mischievous boys run a long black streamer to the top of their Hancock pole, and tie a rope on the door of the Hancock club room last night, indicative of the mourning of the Democratic party. It has created a great deal of merriment to-day. The Democrats graciously accept their defeat. George Bayner, in this morning's Democrat moves to make it unanimous.

This (Dane) county gives Garfield 7,520; Hancock 5,485; Weaver 540; a Republican gain over 1876 of 140. The whole Republican county ticket is elected by a fair majority except county clerk, Coyne, Democrat, beating McConnell. The legislature will stand in the Senate, Republicans, 27; Democrats, 8; Assembly, about 80 Republicans to 20 Democrats. The State will go 39,000 Republican, which is a gain of nearly 28,000 since 1876.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—Bonck is beaten in the Sixth district by Guenther, Republican, by 3,027 majority, a Republican gain of 6,028 over two years ago. Dempsey

Democrat, in this (Fifth) district, is elected by 244 majority, though there are large Republican gains on the general ticket. The Congressional delegation stands six Republicans to two Democrats, a Republican gain of one.

FOXBOROUGH, Nov. 3.—Garfield's majority in this county is 300. General Briggs, Democrat, was re-elected by 1,500 majority over Coleman, which is over 3,000 less than in 1876. The county ticket is about evenly divided.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Returns of the State continue coming in rapidly, and are of such a nature as to render it extremely doubtful to forecast the result decidedly. One hundred and forty-five precincts in the city give the Hancock electors 1,978 majority, and 1,176 majority for Rosecrans for Congress. The remaining half dozen precincts are not likely to alter the result. In the face of this it seems a foregone conclusion that the State will go Democratic by a small majority, though at Republican headquarters they still figure out a Republican majority of between 300 and 400. It may possibly require the official count to decide. The difficulty of making reliable estimates arises from the fact that Republican gains are found to a considerable extent in Democratic strongholds, and vice versa.

In the Third Congressional District, Berry, Dem., is probably re-elected. In the Fourth district, the race between Pacheco and Leach is so close that the outcome cannot at present be stated.

OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—A Portland dispatch says: The State is very close, and will perhaps require the official vote to decide. Republicans are still confident of a small majority. Returns are incomplete and nearly all counties estimated. The only two counties from which definite statements have been received, Lane and Multnomah, show slight Democratic gains.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Nov. 3.—Returns from seventy-eight towns and precincts, comprising over half of the State, and including the city of Leadville, nearly completed, give Garfield 3,101 majority. Pelkin, Republican, for Governor, 4,000; Telford, Republican, for Congress, is 600 or 700 ahead of Garfield. The legislature is three-quarters Republican. The above majorities may be slightly decreased by later returns. This city gives Pelkin over 500 and Garfield 500 majority.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Nov. 3.—Returns so far received from this State indicate Garfield's majority to be 60,000. The three districts are Republican. The First will give Anderson, the Second, Haskell, 6,000 to 8,000; the Third, Ryan, 18,000. The majority of St. John, for Governor, will be 40,000. The indications are that the Senate will be Republican and the House nearly so.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 4.—1:30 A. M.—The increase in Hancock's majority in New York City to 41,000, from the 35,000 estimated last night, will reduce the Republican majority in the State somewhat. It looks now to be somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000, and likely to reach the latter figure. The Congressional delegation stands twenty-one Republicans to twelve Democrats, a Republican loss of three. The Assembly shows a Republican majority of thirty-four.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—A Virginia City dispatch says: The counting in the city is very slow; only about one-third counted. The Democrats are ahead in every ward except the Fourth. The city was formerly strong Republican. Gold Hill even, thus far, has been a Republican stronghold. Story county is in all probability Democratic. Fair has the Legislature strong. It may take the official count to decide the electoral ticket and Congressmen.

A later dispatch says the Republicans now concede everything.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

New York, Nov. 3.—General Hancock said to a reporter to-day: "I am willing to abide by the decision of the people. Our country is a republic, and the majority must rule." There was nothing in his demeanor to indicate disappointment.

A Living Character of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Correspondence of "The Cleveland Herald." Comparatively few people are aware that we have living in quiet retirement here in Oberlin, the original of a character in fiction that is known everywhere. The name of Ohio is never heard. This is Mr. Lewis Clark, the George Harris of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Clark lives in a pleasant cottage on East College-st. About half a mile from the public square. He is in needy circumstances, and it was the purpose of the lecture which he delivered in the chapel this evening to assist him in the support of his numerous family. In answer to a knock Mr. Clark came to the door himself. I stated my errand, and inquired if I was a nuisance.

"Oh, no," he said cordially, throwing wide open the door of his little sitting-room and motioning me to a chair; never have I refused any one such an accommodation as I could furnish them. The agent of a New York company has not been gone five minutes; he was trying to engage me to act the part of George Harris in his troupe. But you are perfectly welcome. They call me 'Old accommodation,' and I always want to deserve the name."

Mr. Clark is an unselfish, kindly, jovial man of some sixty-six years of age. In personal appearance he is a light

octogenarian, with grey hair and beard, and a little below the medium in height. He is a man with tender sympathies, and generous almost to a fault. Many a fellow-slave in bondage has blessed him for his timely assistance. He came to Oberlin about six years ago, with the purpose of educating his children in the Union schools, none of them having ever been inside a schoolhouse prior to that time. His eldest daughter, a young lady of twenty years, is now teaching with marked success in Washington, D. C. His eldest son, a youth of seventeen, recently came out second best in the cadet examination at Annapolis, and has since received from Annapolis several offers of sub-commissions; these, however, he has declined, as five years of schooling does not satisfy him. His present occupation, Mr. Clark is inquired.

"Pruning, sir, chiefly; but I do any other work to support my family, and even then I can't pay the rent on my home."

"Yes, sir, I'm happy as the day is long; there isn't a happier man in Oberlin, I'm full of gladness all the time."

"Ah, here they come," he added fondly, as five or six boys came trooping into the room. A handsome, more intelligent group of boys few white fathers possess. He has nine children in all.

The facts elicited in the interview embraced the essential points of the lecture to-night, and considerable besides. Mr. Clark was born in Madison county, Ky., about nine miles from Berea College, in the month of March, 1814, or thereabouts. He was then the slave of his grandfather, Daniel Campbell. His father was Daniel Clark, Scotch weaver and a soldier in the Revolution. His mother was a mulatto slave, Letitia Campbell, the daughter of her own master. He was himself sold at the death of Legree (Tom Kennedy) to Legree's son, also bearing the name of Tom Kennedy, for \$12,250. The latter was a kind master, very much like St. Clair, though addicted occasionally to drink. Mr. Clark saw Uncle Tom whipped near to death by the elder Kennedy. The original Uncle Tom was a colored man by the name of Sam Peter. His present address is Dresden P. O., Township, Canada (Dresden P. O.). He is very aged. The character of Eva was drawn from two or three little Southern girls; one of these is now dead, and with another Mr. Clark lived four years ago at her home in Sanford, Ky. Colwell Campbell, who most largely furnished the character of St. Clair, died last year in Madison county, Ky. Mr. Clark showed me a linen wheel at which he worked ten years, requiring the reputation of being the best laborer in the country. He also operated the machine invented by him, as described in Mrs. Stowe's work. He further showed me a sleeve, of which the material was made by his sister, spun by his mother, and woven by his father, and which was worn by his sister on the auction block. Afterward she sent this to him to tell him where she was, as it was impossible to send a letter. This incident and several others related to me, such as Eliza's throwing her scarf in the river to lead her pursuers to believe she had perished, do not appear in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

When Mrs. Stowe got her information from Mr. Clark, she did not tell him her purpose, and indeed, afterward told him that she had no purpose at the time. Mr. Clark started for the North in his twenty-sixth year, taking with him a body-slave. The timidity of the latter, however, caused both to return, and Clark two weeks later consumed his escape alone, promising to return for Isaac in a year. This he afterward did, but Isaac was dead. The meeting at the tavern is fairly portrayed by Mrs. Stowe. At Cincinnati he disposed of his horse, and went to Portsmouth via the steamer Sylph. Here he took a canal boat for Cleveland, arriving at the latter place in 1841. He had been told that Port Stanley was across a big river from Cleveland, and wondering how far down the beach of the lake for several miles he thought it must be a mistake, as he couldn't see the Port anywhere. Only drifted down the river where now the Union Depot and Lake View Park extend. He finally secured passage in a sail vessel and arrived at the Canadian port in safety.

A Happy Restoration.

I can truly say that I owe my present existence and happy restoration to the hopes and joys of life, to the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and I owe it to every one suffering from any number of kidney, liver or urinary trouble, "Use this remedy and recover."

W. E. SARGENT.

Hollog, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1880.

For Husbands Only.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from California says: A cure for wife-whipping was authorized by the last Legislature of Nevada. The authorities of Austin, a mining town in that State, have created a whipping-post to punish summarily wretches who abuse their wives by blows. We wish it were practical to apply appropriate correction to the no less unmanly tyranny of unfeeling exaction and cruel words by which too many husbands keep their wives in never-ending torment. If man had the brains he boasts he would spare ever kindly to the mother of his household, if it were only for selfish motives. Make your wife happy by tender and affectionate treatment, and you will make your home a paradise more precious than gold and costly mansions. We admire the Hindu parable that believes its instruction that describes a woman at the gates of Heaven praying that her naughty husband might be admitted. "He was ever kind and true to me, and if you would make me happy I must share with my husband." Intuitively the parable opened that the angel bid him cry: "Because of thy wife's prayer thy sins are forgiven. Who live in harmony on earth, in Heaven are not divided."

Casper Weitzel, Officer No. 10.

Lancaster, Pa., having been a great sufferer for years with kidney disease, requests us to say that after using Dr. Cass's Kidney Pills he feels better than he has before in fifteen years.

BLANKS.

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOSING-OUT!

SALE!

OF

MILLINERY

AND

DRY GOODS!

AT THE

CENTENNIAL STORE!

Being about to dissolve partnership on January 1st, we intend to close out our entire stock at cost, and in some instances lower. Call and see what cost prices on Millinery, Cloaks, Dolmans, Fine Felt Skirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Flannels, Dress Goods, &c., means.

Some one is going to get bargains, and those who call first will have the first chance.

J. & B. CHICKENSON.

april24th 17 and 19 Main Street.

M. HANSON & CO.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

Special Bargains in Wood and Marble Top Chamber Suites!

ALSO A LARGE REDUCTION IN

PARLOR AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

The Largest Stock in the City.

Call on us for the next day's Marble Top and Walnut Chamber Suite, which will be sold at \$100.00.

Wholesale and Retail on the Rack.

17 and 19 Main Street.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S

Extracts Cologne & Cocaine

I have added a full line of Joseph Burnett's Unvalued Goods to my stock. Call for a Floral and Toilet.

THE NATURAL CHILD.

And how its ignorant mother tortures it in the effort to make it over according to the conventional pattern.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]
Opposite, is a young woman with a little child. An angelic child. It is no common creature, and it would be difficult to exaggerate her beauty. She is as delicate and dainty as a fairy. At first one only saw the lovely picture of rosy cheeks, deep blue eyes—made quite angelic by dark lashes—the enchanting, laughing mouth, absolutely illumined by the sweet baby teeth, and the finishing touch of a loose yellow curl showing over the white cap. Very soon, however, any woman notices that child is not only becomingly, but very expensively, dressed, and when it becomes manifest that the mother is probably the wife of a mechanic, it occurs to one to wonder what would be the emotions of a European mother of this class, on seeing a child of hers arrayed in all this lace, embroidery and the softest and snowiest of woolsen wraps.

At once her eyes are drawn, in this sweetest of sweet things—a beautiful child. The first person to notice her is a pleasant looking man, who sits with his wife, in the seat next to the baby. Something about them makes one feel that this is a childless pair. The baby at this moment is half sitting, half lying on her mother's lap, kicking up one little red-shod foot against the back of the next seat. She is almost the only unconscious creature in the car as she lies there perfectly happy and at ease. Friendly man stretches out his hand toward her. Up springs the mother and with a nervous hand seizes the little foot, puts baby into a conventional attitude, saying with an accent of horror, "Why, Maud! Your foot does not look very pretty up there."

"What is your name?" asks the man.
"The baby, bless her heart! has now worked herself down again, and her pretty attitude, and again she kicks up the little red foot making no answer to the stranger. Again the mother seizes the foot, glancing anxiously around at us all, and repeating, "Why, Maud! Tell the gentleman what your name is; Maud, Maud! Tell the gentleman what your name is."

Baby is gazing happily now at a bird in a cage hanging near, and visible through a rent in the paper cover; but the mother can not let her in peace, and begins a vigorous pushing of the yellow hair under the cap. We can all feel how it pulls. That done, she stiffens up the angel in her lap into the attitude of a wax doll and begins the exhibition again: "Can't you tell the gentleman how old you are?"

"Most two," the baby answers promptly.
"Oh, no; not most two," the mother says solemnly. "Two years old, Maud; say two years old." And then Maud says this, and Maud, say that, is repeated over and over, the little victim being shown off and put through her paces, without a moment's peace or rest, for so long that it makes one's ears and heart ache.

It is a relief when the friendly man reaches out his arms to the baby in a gentle way, and she raises her blue eyes to his, and seeing that yarning look which a mother's eyes often put into a man's eyes, and which even a young baby knows how to read, straightaway holds out her arms to him, and he lifts her over the back of the seat with that expression, wholly pleased and half surprised, which becomes one who had received the highest of compliments—the confidence and preference of a little child. How have any of us ever dreamed that that little creature of heaven should be given right into our arms?

For a few minutes our dear baby was allowed to rest in this quiet way, arms, to play with his watch, to hunt through his pockets, to be let alone to do whatever he pleased. It was not long, however, before the mother began struggling in an ominous way with her traveling basket, and then, while baby was entirely quiet and happy, watching the reflection of the lamp on the bright wall, a large piece of what looked like pound cake was passed over to her by her mother.

It was hard to see her put the little white teeth into it, and to judge from this what the ordinary diet was likely to be; hard to glance from the beautiful peach-like cheek of the child to the sallow one of the young mother, which, together with the fragile, broken American teeth, told the story of chronic dyspepsia and general debility. Is this what our blooming baby is coming to?

She throws half the cake on the floor, thank heaven, but eats the rest carefully and without appetite (there is no member of the S. P. C. C. present to prevent this case of cruelty to children), and then standing for a moment on the man's knees she glances up, and through the narrow window in the roof of the car she catches sight of the moon.

"Moon!" she shouts with an enchanting laugh. "Moon up high!" Then up go her darling hands, and she calls, "moonie! moonie! moonie!" and then the occupants of the car are looking at her at this moment, as sweet a picture as ever gladdened human hearts. What was there in all this to bring tears into folks' eyes? And yet they started at the sight of this little white-robed creature, whose every natural impulse seemed doomed to speedy paralysis by means of the straight-jacket of self-consciousness, making her now a hopeless little slave for freedom. As they watched her standing there, her hands stretched up, toward her native land, and calling the moon to come to her, one felt half indignant that it did not come.

"Why! she never did that before," said her mother. "Maud, sit down and tell the gentleman where you went with parper, Maud; Maud, where did you go with parper?" The dear cheeks are growing too red now. "Water," she says, as she is dragged down—from the companionship of the skies. "Water, water." It becomes a moan, and we think of the pound-cake. "No. There isn't no water. Maudner can't get you no water. Water is all gone. Tell the gentleman where you are going, Maud."

"Water," means the baby, and turns her flaming cheeks toward her mother, stretching out her hands to her; "water." "Water is all gone; perhaps there'll be a boy round with water bime bye," says the mother. "Tell the gentleman where you went with parper, Maud. Tell the gentleman where you are going, Maud?"

I will ask no more why we are a self-conscious nation, but can any one tell me why angels from heaven are given into these cruelly ignorant hands?

believe." They were clever Chemists who discovered and compounded Spring Blossom, Sovereign cure for Dyspepsia and derangement of the Stomach. Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

Tool Making Elephants.

The Duke of Argyll in his "Reign of Law" was, I think, the first who promulgated the dictum that man is the only tool-making animal. As far as I can ascertain, this assertion is admitted by developmentists, yet it is undoubtedly true that the Indian elephant makes two *implicates*, or forms and alters certain things so as to adapt them specially to fulfill definite purposes, for which, unaltered, they would not be suitable.

One evening, soon after my arrival in Eastern Asia, and while the five elephants were in use being fed opposite the bungalow, I observed a young and lately caught one step up to a bamboo stake fence and quietly pull one of the stakes up. Placing it under foot, it broke a piece off with the trunk, and after lifting it to its mouth threw it away. It repeated this twice or thrice, and then drew another stake and began again. Seeing that the bamboo was old and dry, I asked the reason of this, and was told to wait and see what it would do. At last it seemed to get a piece that suited, and, holding it in the trunk firmly, and stepping the left fore-leg well forward, passed the piece of bamboo under the arm-pit, so to speak, and began to scratch with some force. My surprise reached its climax when I saw a large elephant leech fall on the ground, quite six inches long and thick as one's finger, and which, from its position, could not easily be detached without this scraper, or scratch, which was deliberately made by the elephant. I subsequently found that it was a common occurrence. Leech-scrapers are used by every elephant daily.

On another occasion, when traveling at a time of year when the large flies are so tormenting to an elephant, I noticed that the one I rode had no fan or whip to beat them off with. The mahout, at my order, slackened pace and allowed her to go to the side of the road, where for some moments she moved along rummaging the smaller jungle on the bank. At last she came to a cluster of young shoots, well furnished, and after feeling among them and selecting one, raised her trunk and nearly stripped down the stem, taking off all the lower branches and leaving a fine bunch on top. She deliberately denuded it down several times, and then, laying hold at the lower end, broke off a beautiful fan or switch, about five feet long, handle included. With this she kept the flies at bay, as we went along, flapping them off on each side as they came.

What we may think are both really bona fide implements, each intelligently made for a definite purpose—S. E. Pool, in Nature.

The Swift Witness.

Oren Cathu, 49 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn., says: "I have tried various remedies for the cure of my rheumatism, but I have not found relief until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. A few applications has entirely cured me, and I cheerfully recommend it to those who suffer from this annoying complaint."

For sale by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

Mother-Worship in India.

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"The Judge didn't like that. He didn't like witnesses who were willing and familiar, and so he put a few questions to Tom from the bench."

"Mr. Gains, weren't you drunk yesterday (Sunday)?"
"They say I was, your Honor."
"You don't remember it?"
"It's sorter like a dream, your Honor; but I do remember I was awfully sick last night."

"How are you now, Mr. Gains?"
"I'm tolerable well, I thank you, Judge; how do you do, yourself?" and Tom bowed himself, for he thought the Judge was kindly inquiring after his health.

When the Sheriff had quieted the general hilarity, the Judge said: "Mr. Gains, you were drunk yesterday, which was Sunday. Now, where did you find your whisky?"

"In the jug, Judge—right in the jug."
"Well, sir, where was the jug?"
"Under the fodder-stack, Judge; I always keep it there or in the sack pen; and, if your Honor ever passes that way, it's a free thing to go."

"Mr. Gains, you can retire, sir. I believe you are the same man who about thirty years ago testified in this Court-house that Jim Wilking bit his own ear off."

"They say I did, Judge, but you know I was drunk, and of course I don't remember. You was defendin' Jack Bonzard for biting off Jim Wilking's ear, and you told him in the scumming Jack told him Jim up again the sharp edge of the door and the door cut it off, but you see, Judge, I got drunk and forgot what you told me, and I s'pose I did swear that Wilking bit his ear off him self; and it wasn't so unreasonable now, for he had the awfulest mouth that ever was told—didn't he, Judge?"

"Mr. Gains, retire. I will see the names of those gentlemen who are so hilarious. I'll see if I can't stop their merriment. Brother Bramham, put up your next witness."—Bill Arp, in the Detroit Free Press.

Pennsylvania Avenue—The Applan Way of our republic is a good while Jefferson was President, at a cost of \$14,000; he personally superintended the planting of four rows of Lombardy poplars along that portion of it between the Capitol and the White House—a row along each curbstone, and two equal distant rows in the roadway, which was divided into three parts, like Unter den Linden at Berlin, in the winter and spring the driveway would be full of mud holes, some of them axle-deep, and some of the cross streets would be almost impassable beds of red clay, worked by passing horses and wheels into a thick mortar. On one occasion, when Mr. Webster and a friend undertook to go to Georgetown in a hackney-coach to attend a dinner party, the vehicle got stuck in a mud hole, and the driver had to carry his passengers, one at a time, to the sidewalk, where they stood until the empty carriage could be pulled out. Mr. Webster, in narrating this incident years afterwards, used to laugh over his fears that his bearer would fall beneath his weight and ruin his dress suit. John Randolph used to call Pennsylvania Avenue "the great Southern bog," and descend on the dangers of a trip over it, to or from the Union Hotel at Georgetown, in the large stage with seats on the top called the "Royal George."—January Atlantic.

The Gila Monster.

This reptile, which Professor Cope calls *Hesperomys asperatus*, and to which the specific name *horridum* has also been given, is not uncommon in Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. It is believed to be very poisonous, but such is not the case. It will bite freely when irritated, but the wound is neither painful nor dangerous. The Mexicans assert that its saliva is fatal, probably because of its habit of blowing when disturbed.

In the "Zoology of the Survey of the 100th Meridian" it is stated that several specimens were secured in 1871, 1873, and 1874; but with one exception all were lost in transit to Washington. A specimen was kindly forwarded to us by Mr. T. W. Parker of Phoenix, Arizona Territory, who writes that it inhabits all the mountainous regions along the Pacific coast as far as the dividing ridge. Very little is known of its habits, except by the natives, who regard it as the most terrible of reptiles, not excepting the rattlesnake.

The Gila monster grows to the length of three and a half feet. Its food is small mammals, mice, crickets and other insects as it can easily capture. It is sluggish in movement, traveling no faster than the tortoise. When disturbed it stands as erect as possible, and blows at its antagonist, sending forth a steam that resembles fog, and belched by the natives and Mexicans to cause instant death. The first Gila monster Mr. Parker ever saw was on Salt River, ten miles from Phoenix. It was about 11 inches long, and was in combat with a snake four feet in length. The snake coiled in the most usual manner, and as the monster advanced struck his blow firmly, producing no effect upon the tough-scaled skin of the body. The monster then rushed upon the snake, and seizing it with its arms and legs gave two or three bites, then let the snake go. The latter crawled away slowly, seemingly to be badly hurt. The monster also took refuge in the brush. Evidently the monster's breath does not paralyze snakes. However, from what he has seen Mr. Parker is inclined to believe that there is truth in the stories the natives tell.

A school-keeper of his acquaintance captured a monster alive, and kept it for the amusement of his customers. It was tied in a corner, and as the floor was of earth, as in all houses in those parts, the reptile burrowed a considerable hole as a hiding place. One day—Mr. Parker does not say that he witnessed the affair—a mouse ventured near the hole; the monster sent forth a cloud of poisonous steam, and the mouse fell paralyzed. The monster then seized and devoured it. One can not but wonder that with so favorable an opportunity no one had the wit to test the truth of the popular belief as to the poisonous character of the monster's breath by submitting to it a variety of small animals.

Mr. Parker does not think the monster able to defend itself with its teeth, and he is inclined to believe that it is the creature which is said to be a man in Arizona, who has been bitten and paralyzed by a monster, has been paralyzed on that side ever since. It is certain that the Mexicans and natives of those parts regard the reptile with the liveliest apprehension.—Scientific American.

Speaking by signs is never (alone) allowed; neither are any inquiries of the Blood allowed to speak in the shape of Emblems or Symbols when Spring Bids are taken.

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Mrs. Wm. Tippet, Owsen, N. Y., says: "I have won an Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad about three weeks, and have received great relief from it for pain in the back."—See Ad.

RESCUEE LIVES.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Trade from France (Crown Trade). No other preparation is so pure, so light, so healthy, so economical, so safe. Can be eaten by the sick, the weak, the young, the old, the invalid, the laborer, the soldier, the sailor, the traveler, the housewife, the cook, the baker, the confectioner, the distiller, the brewer, the chemist, the physician, the dentist, the druggist, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man, the gentleman, the lady, the child, the invalid, the traveler, the soldier, the sailor, the laborer, the housewife, the cook, the baker, the confectioner, the distiller, the brewer, the chemist, the physician, the dentist, the druggist, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man, the gentleman, the lady, the child, the invalid, the traveler, the soldier, the sailor, the laborer, the housewife, the cook, the baker, the confectioner, the distiller, the brewer, the chemist, the physician, the dentist, the druggist, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man, the gentleman, the lady, the child, the invalid, the traveler, the 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